## Pantagraph of World Missionary Conference of 1910

EDINBURGH, July 19 .- Mr. Bryan was again in the limelight when he engaged in the discussion of the report of the commission on missions and govern-ments, and when he delivered the ad-

commission on missions and governments, and when he delivered the address at the peace meeting held under the auspices of the Edinburgh Peace and Arbitration Society. During the regular sossion of the conference Mr. Bryan jumped on the water wagon by saying that the influence of government should everywhere be on the side of that which was best. Applying that thought to the liquor traffic he believed the time had come when the people of Christian nations should domaind that their governments throw their influence on the side of temperance. Through their officials they might set an example which would be helpful to those working against the use of liquor, and not allow their example to support and sustain those dealing in liquor and those using it.

He then stepped into the charlot of peace and hung clive wreaths all over it. And in the great peace meeting in the afternoon he spoke most optimistically of the outlook for universal peace. He had faith in the triumph of this ideal. He spoke of three great forces that meant for world-wide peace. First, the growth in education. The world was rising intellectually, and it necessarily followed that as people were more intelligent they must more and more see the folly of war. Second, the growth of the idea of popular government was a force working for peace. Day by day the doctrine was growing that governments were made for the people and not the people for the governments. The masses paid the taxes and furnished the sons that died before the cannon's mouth, but the benefits of war were not enjoyed by the masses. He would make as the third suggestion that the moral development of the world meant peace. The heart and the mind were working together in this movement. The work of the missionary conference, he declared, was due to the fact that people recognized the fatherhood of God and the brotherhead of man. While Mr. Bryan But Professor Patterson, when he offered the peace resolution at the meeting where Mr. Bryan spoke, closed his remarks by saying that the acceptance of the resolution would end forever the modern worship of dreadnoushts and long distance guns, and they would hear not a single word more about the new American heresy, popularly called the "big stick" doctrine. While Professor Patterson spoke those words I could see Mr. Roosevelt, us the head of the peace committee proposed by the house resolution. of the missionary conference, he declared, was due to the fact that people recognized the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. While Mr. Bryan received a great ovation at this meeting and the whole sentiment seemed to be in full accord with his views, the leading newspaper, the Scotsman, said editorially:

Opinion of Scotsman.

Roosevelt, as the head of the peace committee proposed by the house resolution, offering the olive branch with the left hand, but—the sellow who refused the olive branch would certainly see a gleaming double row of teeth and the right hand of the colonel would produce the "big stick" he had been nolding behind him all the time. In dealing with some nations and some situations, the "big stick" will ever be a powerful persuader for the acceptance of the cure stander for the acceptance of the cure branch. With Mr. Bryan nere, it would have been interesting had Mr. Roosevelt been able to remain as a delegate.

Rishop Brent Sensational. Opinion of Scotsman.

"Bryan preached eloquently yesterday on the wickedness of Christian nations going to war, and the blessedness of the policy of submitting all international quarrels to an impartial tribunal for examination and adjudication. He would preach to willing ears if he were able in the first place to show that his ideas are capable of being realized in the present state of the world. But he is bound to offer proof of the kind before launching into commendations of arbitration as the infallible and universal remedy for war. Peoples and rulers scarcely require to be told how evil and wasteful a thing war is. None know better than governments how crushing is the burden of armaments upon trade and national prosperity. The fact remains that these armaments are the chief practical guarantees of peace in Christendom. War rather than the increased stability of civilized institutions and the spread of good will among the nations, would be the inevitable result of rash practical guarantees of peace in Christendom. War rather than the increased stability of civilized institutions and the spread of good will among the nations, would be the inevitable result of rash and one-sided measures of disarmament. Arbitration—its acceptance in principle and its application in action—is making steady advances. Philanthropists may be disappointed that its progress is not more rapid. But for countries like Britain and the United States, whose armies and navies are pledges of peace and bulwarks of liberty, to anticipate events and regulate their diplomacy and military precautions on the assumption that human nature is more advanced and the Miliannium nearer than is the case, would be a species of madness which could bring only retrogression and ruin. Mr. Bryan seems to regret that 'quesvenerable Christian church sitting apart in an alcofness today, more pathetic than it was splendid. That church was not co-operating with them, but they could compel them to co-operate with them if they set their minds to it. Would they wait for the Roman Catholic church to lead, or would they not take the lead themselves, and go to them? The Roman Catholics would never come to them until they went to the Roman Catholics. He had learned the lesson of alcofness. Let them treat the Roman Catholics althe Millennium nearer than is the case, would be a species of madness which could bring only retrogression and ruin. Mr. Bryan seems to regret that 'questions affecting national honor' are excluded from treaties of arbitration. He furnishes a sufficient reason when he says, 'When a nation wants to fight, it can make a question of honor our of any affair.' That constitutes one of the grounds why American and British governments, which have so many weighty responsibilities and precious interests in their charge, cannot take the risk of placing the care and fate of their honor and their vital interests in any other hands than their own."

As to Peace Commission.

STREET EDINBURGH.

> unity. If they were to fight, let then fight like Christian gentlemen. American Churches Ready.

Following this speech, the Rev. William H. Roberts of the federal council of the Christian church in America, said that the American churches were ready for Christian church in America, said that the American churches were ready for this committee, or any similar organization which might be constituted. But American Christians were not ready to apologize for the Protestant church nor to surrender the blood-bought results of the Protestant Reformation. Many Christians believed that denominational churches had been highly useful and could be utilized for the welfare of men, and might well be regarded as separate corps in the great Christian army. These were vigorous words, and while Bishop Brent was applauded, the words of Dr. Roberts received almost deafening applause, that had the roar of battle and the element of fight in it.

An aftermath of the great debate came today in each delegate receiving a copy of "The Roman Catholic Church in Italy," by Alexander Robertson, D. D. The work is beautifully bound and a large volume. Dr. Robertson is also the author of "The Bible of St. Mark." He is a Scottish evangelical preacher. His book was accommanded by "The Jesuits and

a Scottish evangelical preacher. His book was accompanied by "The Jesuits and the British Press," by Michael J. F. Mc-Carty, the author of "Catholic Ireland and Protestant Scotland." speeches of the conferences, in which he

Closing Days Most Interesting. The closing days of the great confer ence were of intense interest. The culmination of interest came on the last day, in the consideration of the repor of the commission on the "Home Base of Missions" The laymen came into their own this day by giving some of the best and most practical talks of the con-

Missionary Work in the Far East

done was being done, that the pledges were easily obtained from all the churches to quadruple their giving. Second—Undertake the whole task, not fool with only a part of it. Third—Deal with communities as a unit and not with individual churches. Fourth—Devise and work plans that will reach the whole membership of the church. Fifth—Lay upon the laymen their responsibility of giving, not only their money, but their time their personality, to the work of missions.

OLD MERKET CROSS

giving, not only their money, but their time their personality, to the work of missions.

The last point was in line with a New Yorker, who said he believed the missionary campaign demanded the same sort of watchword that the highway robber had. "Your money or your life." He believed that all should give either money or service, which was life.

A level-headed layman declared that when he carned £50 by honest toil it represented so much of himself—his life—and when he gave it to the cause of missions he gave himself.

The whole trend of the day's debate was that the need of the home church was not so much exultation, but information. "Strong, sober, solld enthuslasm," as one delegate put it, "based on information, not only of the need of the field, but also the ability of the home church to meet the need."

I cannot undertake to sum up the results of the conference in a few sentences, indeed, in many sentences. I am sure it will result in a better understanding between the workers in the different churches and in a much closer union in the work of these same churches. It may result in the organic union of some of the smaller denominations that have but very little that keeps them apart.

great hals in the city being night after night filled simultaneously, the impres-sion made by seeing and hearing some of the ablest and keenest brains in the world set themselves to solve the ques-tion of how to make the Christian ideal operative throughout the whole world; the way in which the public press re-flected the aroused interest—all that has brought home to the man in the street flected the aroused interest—all that has brought home to the man in the street the fact that the greatest uplift in the world today is the work of Christian missions. For commerce and national expansion represent but the impact of self-seeking on the lower races, but the impact of Christianity is the impact of self-sacrifice, of sympathy, of healing—the working of that which is highest in man."

Was Remarkable Gathering.

man Catholics would never come to them of the formative of interity, to anticipate and bulwarks of ilberty, to anticipate and the Millennium nearer than is the case, which is the read of an ilberty of the speakers of il

BRITISH\_RAILROAD YARDS unity the broken parts of Christendom.
Everything relating to missions had been presented to the conference from the point of view of the whole world. It was clear to every one attending that Christian missions had passed the day of small things. Christians were now face to face with the duty of establishing indigenous as they never had before. The spectacle presented by the conference, the meetings growing larger day by day, the three great halls in the city being night after

churches in different mission fields, which should be independent and self-sustain ing. The conference would powerfull, strengthen the desire on the part of both missionaries and converts to have united church in non-Christian countries. The conference could not fall to prove i lasting benediction not only on the churches in the mission field, but on the churches at home.

MEN, MEASURES AND METHODS, AND THEIR RELATION TO THE MISSIONARY AND CHURCH WORK OF THE UNITED STATES. (No. 5.)

REV. SPENCER S. SULLIGER, D. D.

Cannot Be Described.

The closing night no one can describe The great hall was crowded to the limit and many stood and were seated in the alsies. Sir Andrew Frezier presided and ild it well. The closing hour was devotional, the only speaker being the chairman of the conference, Mr. John R. Mott, who in the closing words salthe end of the conference was the beginning of the congress was the beginning of the congress was the planning was the beginning of the doing. What would be the issue of these memorable days? Were the streams of influence put in motion by God in that gathering to come to a stop that night the gathering would yet hold its place as truly notable in this sight. Had I not widened them all? Had it not deep ened them all? Had it not humble them increasingly as they had discovere that the greatest hindrance to the expansion of Christianity lay in themselves. Though there has been few resolutions and though there had been no signs an sounds and wonders as of the rushing wind, God had been slicatily and peace fully doing His work. Their best day were ahead of them because of a large body of experience—as the result of their action these days now placed at the disposal of Christendom. They had looked beyond that hall into a situation the Christian world absolutely unique in the history of the Christian religion Well did the message they sent out to Christendom emphasize the fact that I was unique in opportunity, unique it danger, unique in responsibility and duty The visions that had fairly overpowere them of the adequacy of their Lord and Savior—these and other things that pressed upon the whole emotional an mental nature of the delegates constituted their undoing and their peril I they issued not in performance. The would go out from that hall to revisitheir plans not in the light of their resources, but of His resources and wishes the made boid to say that the church had not yet seriously set itself to bring the living Christ to all living men.

After a short prayer the crowd joined in singing:

"Now blessed be the Lord our God." The great hall was crowded to the limit and many stood and were seated in the After a short prayer the crowd join

After a short prayer the crown join singing:
"Now blessed be the Lord our God, The God of Israel,
For he alone doth wondrous works
In glory that excel;
And blessed be his glorious name
To all eternity.
The whole earth let his glory fill,
Amen, so let it be."

## Sunday Services in Salt Lake Churches

CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL SERVICES EXTENDED TO ALL

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL—Corner of South Temple and B streets; Rt. Rev. Laurence Scanlan, bishop, Masses, 8, 9 and 11 o'clock; vespers, 7:30 p. m. ST. PATRICK'S CHAPEL—Fourth South, between Fourth and Fifth West. Mass at 10 a. m.

Presbyterian. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—Corner of South Temple and C. streets, Wil-llam M. Paden, D. D., pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock; sermon by Rev. Paul T. Sutphen of Cleveland, O. No

evening service. WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN— Corner Second West and Flith South— Charles C. McIntyre, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Evening service, 7:45

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN—Corner of Eleventh East and Eleventh South, Sugar House car. Morning service at 11 o'clock.

ST. MARK'S CATHEDRAL—East First outh, between Second and Third East treets; Franklin S. Spalding, D. D., South, between Second and Third East streets; Franklin S. Snalding, D. D., bishop; Samuel R. Colladay, dean. Serv-lees today: 7:30 a. m.; holy communion, 11 a. m. Evening prayer at 8 o'clock. ST. PAUL'S—Main and Fourth South streets. Charles E. Perkins, rector. Holy communion at 8 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 o'clock. No evening services during July and August, Hallie Foster Sutherland will sing "Comfort Ye My People" at the morning service at St. Paul's Episcopal church, Sunday morning. This solo is the latest composition of her brother, Wil-

lard Foster. ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL—Logan avenue and Ninth East street; holy communion and sermon. 11 o'clock.

ST. PETER'S CHAPEL—657 North Second West street. Holy communion, 9 t. m. Evening prayer and sermon, 7:30

FIRST METHODIST-Corner Second East and Second South streets; Leon L Loofbourow, temperary pastor, Morning service, 10:45. Evening service, 7:45

ILIFF METHODIST—Ninth East and First South streets. David W. Crane, pastor. Morning worship, 11 o'clock. Evangelistic services at 8 p. m. LIBERTY PARK METHODIST—Corner Ninth South and Eighth East streets; R. M. Craven, pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 8 o'clock.

SECOND METHODIST—Corner Fourth East and Galena streets; H. J. Hansen, paster. Evening service, 8 o'clock. HEATH METHODIST—Third South near Eighth West; H. J. Hansen, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. NORWEGIAN-DANISH METHODIST— 523 South Fourth East. Preaching at 3 p. m. Scandinavian people cordially in-vited.

Baptist. IMMANUEL CHURCH—Third South and Seventh East; Louis S. Bowerman, pastor; R. A. Lansdell, associate pastor, Morning service, 11 o'clock. Evening service, 8 o'clock.

BURLINGTON MISSION—F. J. Lucas, superintendent. Morning, 1:15 o'clock, Bible school. President. James A. Smith of the Utah Baptist state convention will preach at 8 p. m. RIO GRANDE MISSION-Frieda Dres-sel, superintendent. Bible school, 12:30

Lutheran.

GERMAN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH—Seventh South and State streets; William J. Lankow, pastor. Morning service, 10:20

DANISH LUTHERAN—First avenue and E street: Harald Jensen, pastor, High mass service at 11 a.m.; evening service,

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN-458 South Fourth East street; Kr. Kvamme, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock. ENGLISH LUTHERAN—Holy Trinity church, 336 South Fourth East street; F. W. Bussard, pastor, Services at 11 o'clock a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN—Second South and Fourth East. Services 11 a. m. and

Scientist. FIRST CHURCH-336 E. Third South treet. Church services at 11 a. m. and

SECOND CHURCH-Unity Second East street. Services at 11 a. m. Subject, "Love." Adventist.

ADVENTIST—Gospel tent, Postoffice place; E. W. Wolfe, pastor. Subject, evening, "Seven Reasons for Sunday Keeping Examined." Christian.

CENTRAL CHURCH—Corner Fourth South and Third East streets, Charles R. Neel, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. Sub-ject, "The Best of All. Christian En-deavor, 7 to 8 p. m.

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Bishop Brent Sensational.

Bishop Brent of the Protestant Episco

bishop of that church in the Philippines one of the most sensational

said he wanted to speak of an extremely

difficult thing. There was a great and venerable Christian church sitting apar

disturbs their equanimity, and forth with they begin an intrigue, usually entirely contemptible, to get rid of him. Many a good man has been shouldered out of a pastorate by a handful of dissatisfied members, who, had he been able to remain, would have proved a treasure to the church and a blessing to the community. Very often it is the pastor who should remain and the intriguers who, should be shouldered out, or, at least, elbowed into a corner and left there to skulk over defeated machinations.

machinations. Round Pegs in Square Holes.

"Now, we are not at all disposed to put all the blame upon the churches for the short pastorates. Round pegs get into square holes, and there can be no real comfort or success till the mistake is rectified. But that a goodly share of the trouble does rest with the church in far too many cases is a fact too well known for gainsaying. Then, too, many churches are at fault in fail-

By Leased Wire to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 30.—No phase of the religious movement of the world is of more lively interest just now than the missionary work being done all over the world, more especially in the far east. Since the Protestant churches took up the work of the evangelization of the world there has never perhaps been a time when foreign missions have engaged so large a share of the attention of the churches to the recent world's missionary work being done at the control of the world there has never perhaps been a time when foreign missions have engaged so large a share of the attention of the churches to the recent world's missionary work deficiency and the religious movement of the world is to promote Christian unity at home and throughout the world.

They have some queer ideas of America,
They have some queer ideas of America,
They have some queer ideas of America,
They have some queer ideas of function and the shall be promptly paid the stipulated shary. If, then, these things be so, the other side. For instance, and its reading them up. Yuan Shih Kai is undoubtedly the strongest states and they will be promptly paid the stipulated shary. If, then, these things be so, the other side of the outlet of support, or in not insisting that he shall be promptly paid the stipulated shary. If, then, these things be so, the other side of the shall be promptly paid the stipulated shary. If, then, these things be so, the other side of the shall be promptly paid the stipulated shary. If, then, these things be so, the other side of the shall be promptly paid the stipulated shary. If, then, these things be so, the other side of the shall be promptly paid the stipulated shary. If, then, these things be so, the other side of the shall be promptly paid the stipulated shary. If, then, these things be so, the other side of the shall be promptly paid the stipulated shary. If, then, these things be so, the other side of the shall be promptly paid the stipulated shary. If, then, these things be so, the other side of

over the word, there has never perhaps to the far east. Size the Profestant churches of the word there has never perhaps been a time when foreign missions have it into a few children and the province of the churches. Among the delegation of the churches and the province of the churches. Among the delegation of the churches are displaying a fairly good gain to good political standard on the churches of the churches. Among the delegation of the churches are displayed as the control of the churches. Among the delegation of the churches are displayed as the control of the churches are d

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